

Fig. 1

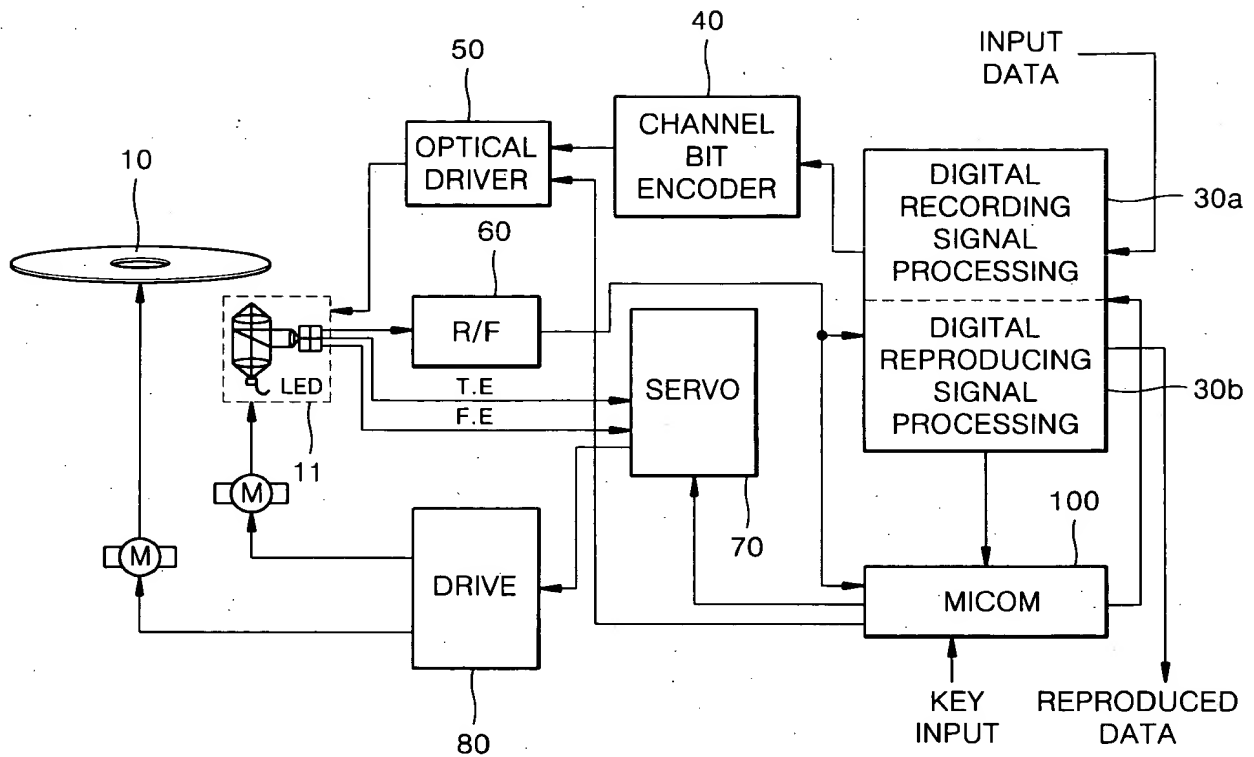
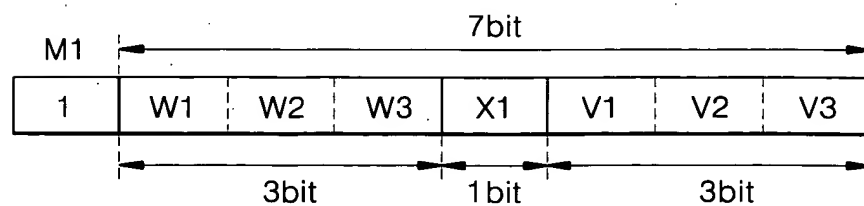


Fig. 2



'Minute' Byte when M1 : S1 : F1 = 101

W1, W2, W3	= 000	---	P _{ind} = 5mw
	= 001	---	P _{ind} = 6mw
	= 010	---	P _{ind} = 7mw
	= 011	---	P _{ind} = 8mw
	= 100	---	P _{ind} = 9mw
	= 101	---	P _{ind} = 10mw
	= 110	---	P _{ind} = 11mw
	= 111	---	P _{ind} = 12mw

{ W1, W2, W3 : Indicative Target Writing Power(P_{ind})
 X1 : Reserved Future Extensions(=0)
 V1, V2, V3 : Reference Speed

Fig. 3

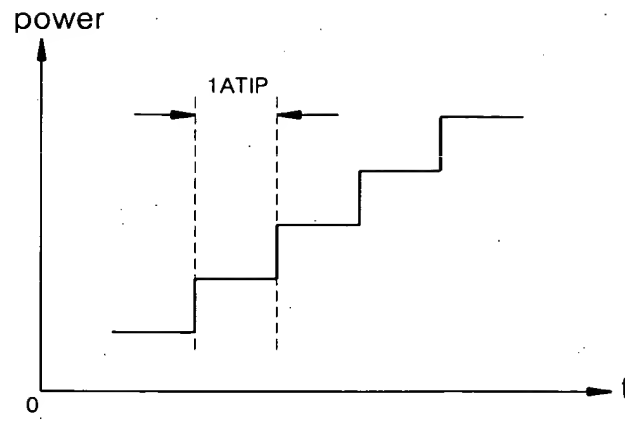


Fig. 4

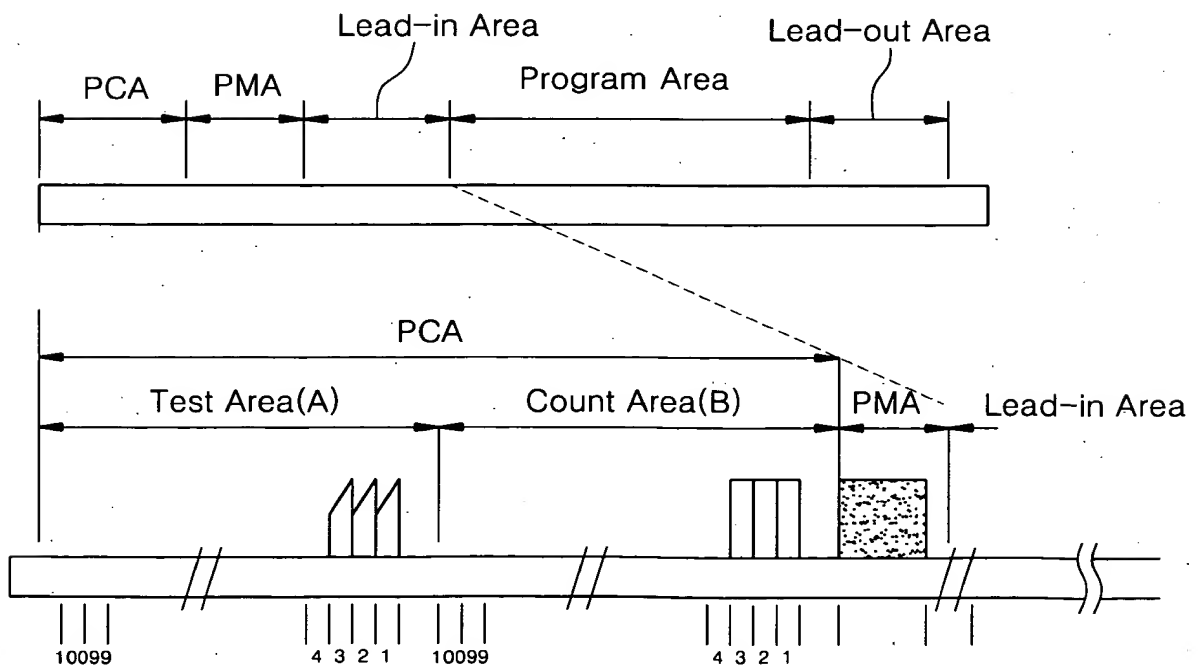


Fig. 5

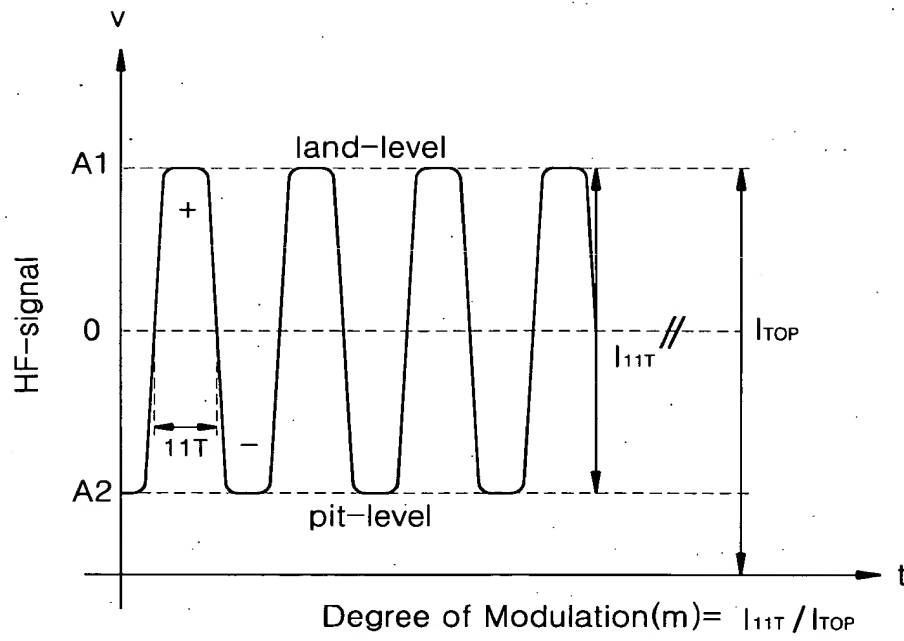


Fig. 6

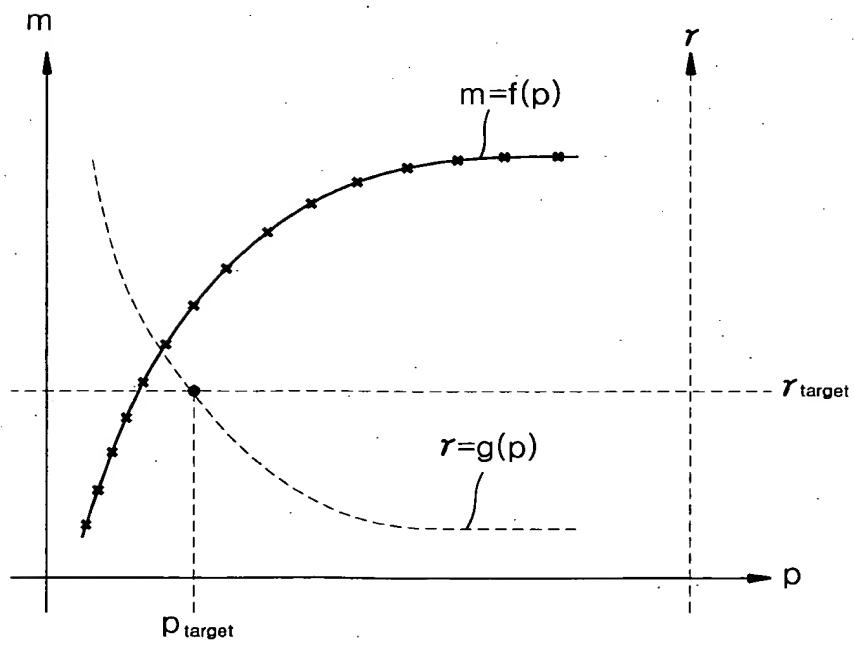
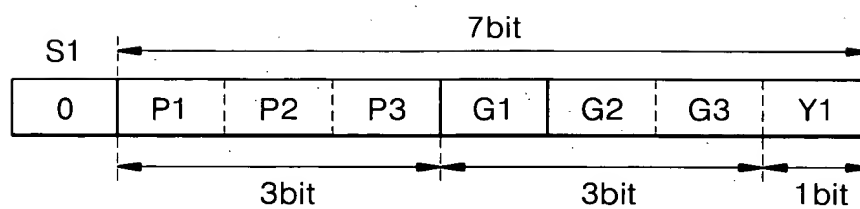


Fig. 7



'Second' Byte when M1 : S1 : F1 = 001

{ P1,P2,P3 : β -range category
 G1,G2,G3 : Optimum write strategy
 Y1 : Reserved for future extentions(=0)

P1,P2,P3 = 000 : low β category(-) (-4~+8%)
 = 001 : high β category(+) (0~+12%)
 = others : Reserved

G1,G2,G3 = 000 : type A medium
 = 001 : type B medium
 = 010 : type C medium
 = others : Reserved

Fig. 8

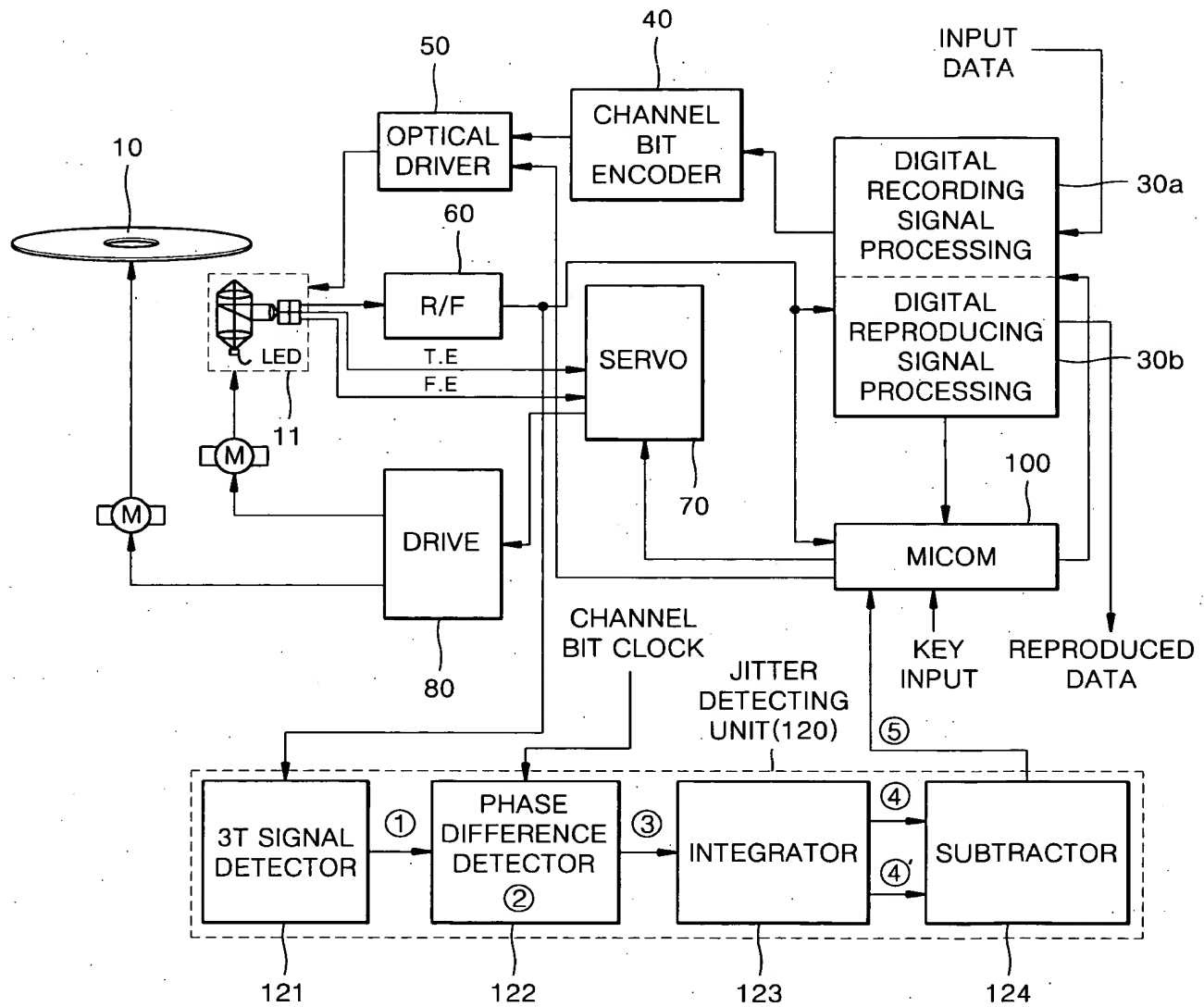


Fig. 9

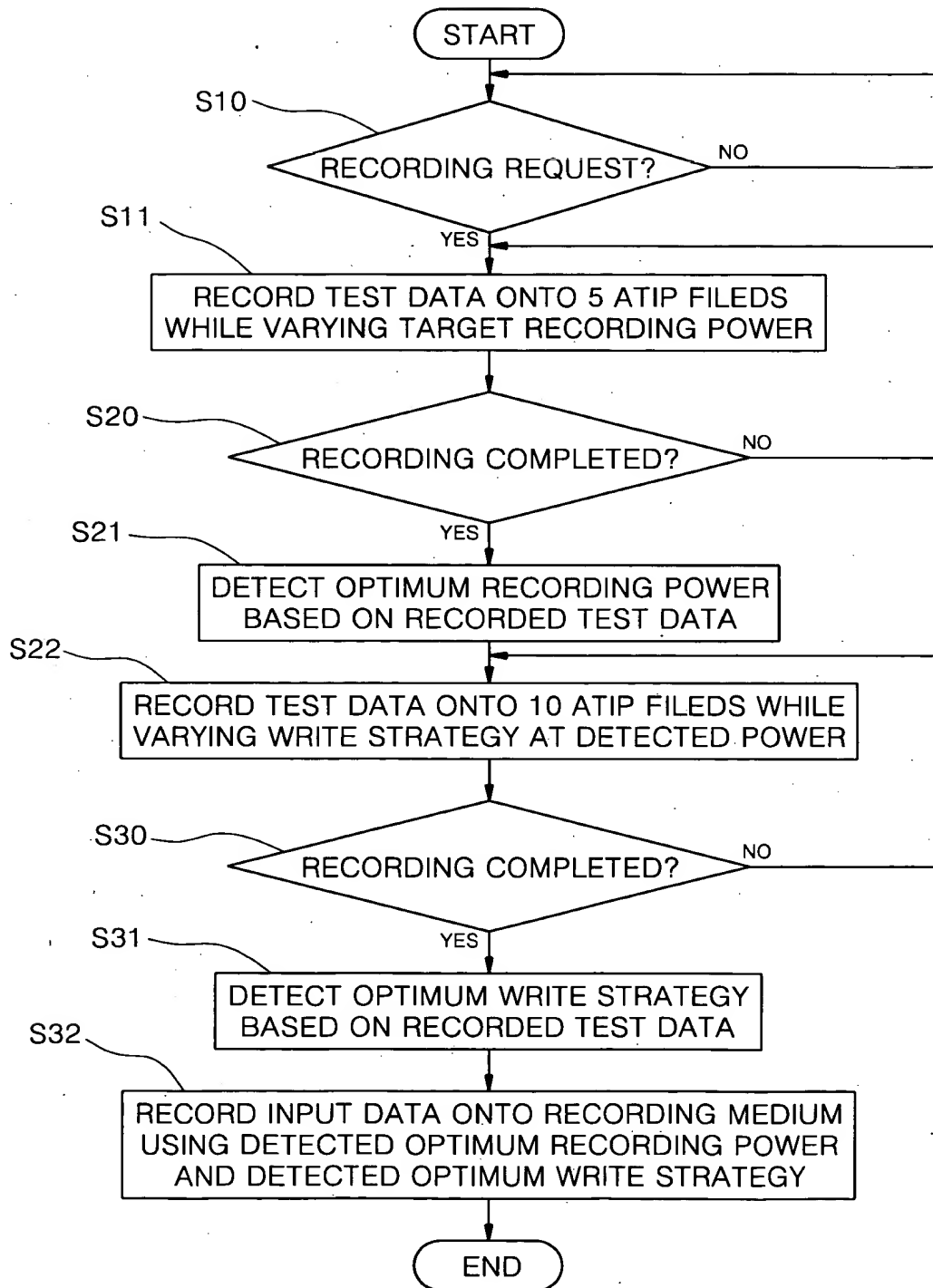


Fig. 10

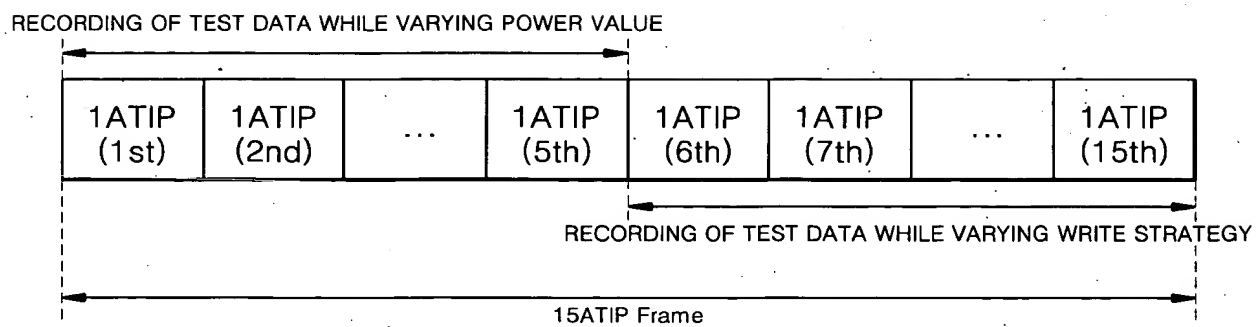
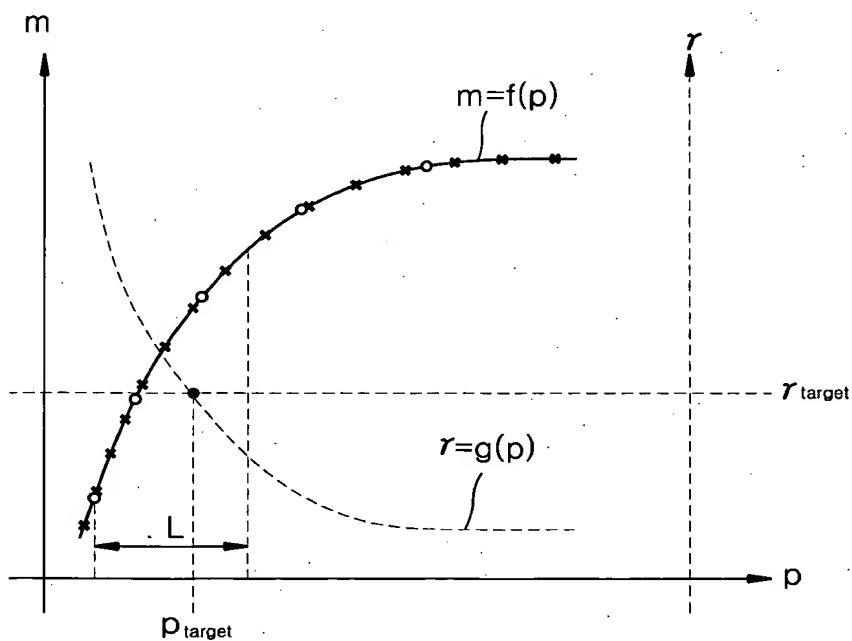
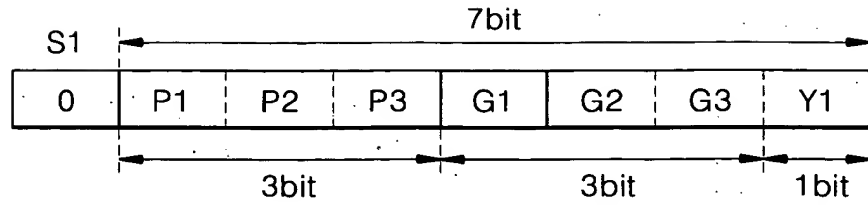


Fig. 11



X : Modulation degrees calculated in accordance with the conventional method(15 in number)
O : Modulation degrees calculated in accordance with the conventional method(5 in number)

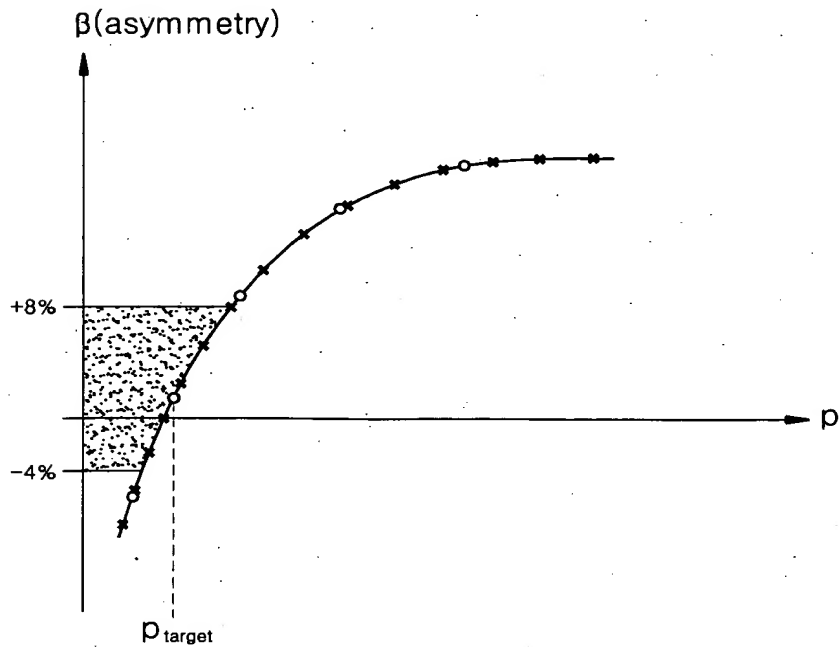
Fig. 12



'Second' Byte when M1 : S1 : F1 = 001

- { P1,P2,P3 : Power multiplication factor ρ at reference speed
- { G1,G2,G3 : Target r value of the modulation/power function for all speeds
- { Y1 : Reserved for future extensions(=0000)

Fig. 13



X : Modulation degrees calculated in accordance with the conventional method(15 in number).
 O : Modulation degrees calculated in accordance with the conventional method(5 in number)

Fig. 14

